



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

OBITUARY—L'ABBE CHARLES LACOUTURE.

CAROLINE COVENTRY HAYNES.

L'Abbe Charles Lacouture died on the seventh of November, 1908, at Dijon at the age of seventy-six. He was Professor at the College of St. Clement until it was closed by the German authorities in 1872.

Besides his book on French hepatics giving synoptical pictures and analytical keys, published in 1905, he published in the *Revue Bryologique*, No. 4, 1908: "Cle analytique des Quarrante et quelques sous-genres de l'ancien *Lejeunea* avec figures de chacun d'eux en regard du texte." Monsieur Husnot, in the *Revue Bryologique*, No. 6, 1908, tells of receiving a letter from l'Abbe Lacouture, on the fourth of July, in which he mentions that he has nearly finished another similar work, only three times larger, of pictures and keys of all the known genera of hepatics. It is to be hoped that Monsieur Stephani will at some future time finish and publish this. Though the keys differ from those in general use, the work possesses considerable value to students.

When the writer reviewed his first mentioned book, Monsieur l'Abbe wrote her a most cordial and appreciative letter in acknowledgement, and offered French hepatics. These are to be found in our Society Herbarium, twenty-three French species and a Madagascan set of seventeen species. I need only mention what a pleasure it was to send him the best American species I possessed for he was an enthusiastic worker and will be greatly missed and mourned.

Highlands, New Jersey.

LICHENS OF MOUNT ASCUTNEY, VERMONT.

BY R. HEBER HOWE, JR.

Mount Ascutney, of which there is yet no official government topographic map, is of uncertain altitude so far as I can ascertain, the given elevation figures ranging from 3138 to 3320 feet. It is situated about three miles from the Connecticut river, in Windsor County, Vermont, and though as high, if not higher than Mount Monadnock in New Hampshire, is of a very different type. No distinct timber line exists, in fact the very top is well covered with dwarf spruce, filling with other vegetation the crevices between the ledges. The alpine lichen *Buellia geographica* (L.) Tuck. does not occur, though common on Monadnock.

The lower slopes of the mountain are covered with those singularly beautiful upland pastures so typical of Vermont, and so unlike those

surrounding Monadnock, only forty-five miles to the southeast. The genera *Umbilicaria* and *Stereocaulon*, and other rock-loving forms are therefore poorly represented. An abundance of hard wood covers even the upper slopes, and fills the deep ravines that here and there seam its sides. Only on the uppermost slopes do the conifers predominate.

The mountain is surrounded with spurs and foothill crests and ridges, unlike the cold and almost isolated cone of Monadnock. It is a tradition among the native farmers that the early settlers burned the timber off the upper ledges of Monadnock to destroy a refuge of wolves.

The lichens here listed were collected from August 24 to 26, 1909, about the base of this mountain along Mill brook from Windsor to Dudley's trail, including those secured on one ascent of the mountain on August 25. Of course the list does not claim to be complete, but will serve to show what the general character of the lichen flora is, and for what species not included here, other collectors may search. Very little attention was paid to collecting anything but foliose and fruticose forms.

Examples of all specimens listed are in my herbarium. Duplicates of seven are distributed in Lichenes Novae Angliae (Nos. 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 44, 49). For examination of the specimens representing the genera *Cladonia* and *Stereocaulon* I am indebted to Dr. Lincoln W. Riddle. To Messrs. A. Avery Hallock and Francis J. Bassett I am also indebted for much kind assistance in collecting.

1. *Ramalina calicaris fastigiata* Fr. One fertile meagre specimen, all that was observed, collected on a deciduous tree near the mountain's summit.
2. *Cetraria ciliaris* (Ach.) Tuck. Uncommon, collected in fruit near summit.
3. *Cetraria lacunosa* Ach. Common, collected in fruit on conifers.
4. *Cetraria glauca* (L.) Ach. Rare, collected sterile on twigs. This plant as represented in New England needs much study, being very unlike the typical *glauca* of the Pacific coast. All the eastern plants seem more referable to the variety *fusca* (Flot.) without reference to age or substrata.
5. *Cetraria Oakesiana* Tuck. Common or almost abundant. Collected on all growths and rocks, rarely in fruit.
6. *Cetraria juniperina Pinastri* Ach. Common, collected sterile about 3000 ft. on coniferous twigs, and on rocks.
7. *Evernia furfuracea* (L.) Mann. Not uncommon, collected sterile near the summit.

8. *Evernia furfuracea* *Cladonia* Tuck. Common, collected sterile on conifers above 2800 ft.
9. *Evernia prunastri* (L.) Ach. Rare, collected in a degenerate state on various growths.
10. *Usnea barbata dasypoga* Fr. Not uncommon, collected sterile on several conifers near the summit.
11. *Alectoria jubata implexa* Fr. Rare, collected sterile on a conifer near summit.
12. *Theloschistes concolor* (Dicks.) Tuck. Not uncommon, collected fertile on trees along roadside.
13. *Theloschistes concolor effuse* Tuck. Rare, collected sterile on roadside tree.
14. *Parmelia perlata* (L.) Ach. Not common, collected sterile on moss and trees.
15. *Parmelia saxatilis sulcata* Nyl. Not uncommon, collected sterile on rocks.
16. *Parmelia physodes* (L.) Ach. Common, collected in fruit on conifers near the summit.
17. *Parmelia olivacea* (L.) Ach. Common, collected fertile on trees on the mountain.
18. *Parmelia caperata* (L.) Ach. Common, collected sterile on conifers at the summit near the altitudinal limit of its range, common in the valleys.
19. *Parmelia centrifuga* (L.) Ach. Common, collected sterile on the ledges at the summit.
20. *Parmelia ambigua* (Wulf.) Ach. Not uncommon, sterile on conifer twigs near the summit.
21. *Parmelia ambigua albescens* Wahl. One example, sterile, growing with species on coniferous twig at summit.
22. *Physcia pulverulenta pityrea* Nyl. One example, sterile on roadside apple-tree in Windsor. I am not at all sure that this variety is not a young condition of Tuckerman's *leucoleiptes*, in which case the latter name should stand as the former is preoccupied.
23. *Pyxine sorediata* Fr. One example, sterile, on the mountain at 1500 ft.
24. *Umbilicaria pustulata papulosa* Tuck. Rather uncommon on the ledges above 2000 feet.
25. *Umbilicaria Dillenii* Tuck. Rare on the summit ledges.
26. *Sticta amplissima* (Scop.) Mass. Not uncommon and fertile, collected at 2000 ft.

27. *Sticta pulmonaria* (L.) Ach. Uncommon and sterile on the base of *Betula lutea* Michx. Collected at 2000 ft.
28. *Nephroma lævigatum parile* Nyl. One fertile example, collected on mountain at 2000 ft.
29. *Peltigera aphthosa* (L.) Hoffm. Not uncommon, sterile, at 2000 ft.
30. *Peltigera canina* (L.) Hoffm. Abundant, fertile, on shaded bank along mill brook.
31. *Leptogium Tremelloides* (L. fil.) Fr. One sterile example collected.
32. *Pertusaria velata* (Turn.) Nyl. One sterile example, collected at 2000 ft.
33. *Stereocaulon paschale conglomeratum* Fr. Two sterile examples, collected on ledges at summit.
34. *Cladonia fimbriata coniocræa* (Floerk.) Wain. Not uncommon, collected on fallen stumps at 2500 ft.
35. *Cladonia gracilis chordalis* (Floerk.) Schaer. Collected fertile in one patch among moss at the summit with the next.
36. *Cladonia gracilis delicerata* (Floerk.). Same as above.
37. *Cladonia cornuta* (L.) Schaer. Collected once sterile on soil at 2000 ft.
38. *Cladonia squamosa* (Scop.) Hoffm. Common, fertile, on soil over rocks, collected at 2000 ft.
39. *Cladonia furcata pinnata* (Floerk.) Wain. Collected fertile once on decayed wood and soil at 2000 ft.
40. *Cladonia rangiferina* (L.) Web. Common, especially in the open pasture lands, collected at 1500 ft.
41. *Cladonia sylvatica* (L.) Hoffm. Common on the lower slopes, collected at 1000 ft.
42. *Cladonia uncialis* (L.) Fr. Common on soil at the summit.
43. *Cladonia bacillaris* Nyl. One poor, fertile specimen was collected at 2000 ft.
44. *Bæomyces Byssoides* (L.) Schaer. Collected fertile in one place by the trail at 2800 ft. on friable granite.

The small number of species listed will show how comparatively meagre a lichen flora this mountain curiously enough supports.

Concord, Mass.

FURTHER NOTES ON VERMONT BRYOPHYTES—V.

A. J. GROUT.

Since my last Notes printed in THE BRYOLOGIST for January, 1907, the following additional facts have been learned.¹

¹Authorities not given are the same as those in "Mosses with Hand-lens and Microscope." The author is the collector unless otherwise stated.